

The Alexandria Gazette

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 6.

The New Orleans Picayune describes a state of things in New Orleans, the like of which, on a smaller scale, is to be seen in many other cities of the South. It says: "There are probably thousands of persons now in the city with whom the single question is, 'What shall I do?' It is not a matter of choice, but of necessity. What is to be done with the surplus idle population is an important question to all, as doubtless all cannot find employment in the city, and the resources of many have been sadly diminished by causes beyond their control. The best thing is for each one to do something; to begin with the day of small things, and to light the lamps of economy and industry. To many work is a new thing; but the hard lesson must be learned."

An advertisement of the new Auditor of Virginia, at Richmond states that three hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company held by the Commonwealth of Virginia, were abstracted from the office of the Second Auditor at the time of the evacuation of Richmond, and until the number of those bonds can be published, all persons are cautioned against trading in the same. Another advertisement of the Auditor calls attention of the agents of foreign insurance companies to the provisions of chapter 39 of the Code of Virginia.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.—The President will issue, in a day or two, an order for the release of all prisoners of war, below the rank of major, who subscribe to the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. Commissioned officers will be required by the order to enter into bonds, in the sum of \$2,000 for the faithful observance of the oath.

The Richmond Republic says that as yet, elections have been held in but six or eight counties and corporations in Virginia, and that there are yet upwards of a hundred counties and cities to vote—and that "there are now no class of persons in the state who are in favor of disunion, or who refuse to acknowledge their allegiance to the government, and therefore no class who deserve to be characterized as disunionists."

The Secretary of the Interior has called for the names of all persons employed in his Department who have heretofore "entertained disloyal sentiments," who are inefficient or not wanting for the public business, and whose characters and habits are in "disregard of the rules of decorum and propriety, prescribed by Christian civilization." These classes are probably to be removed from office.

The real name of the man called Payne, on trial in Washington, for being concerned in the assassination plot, is said to be Powell, and his father resides in Florida.

Gen. Thomas is to have his headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., and will not take command of the Department of Virginia.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent.

NEWS BY TO-DAY'S MAIL.

The steamer Starlight has arrived at Fortress Monroe from Hilton Head. Among her passengers is ex Governor Magrath, of South Carolina, who is being sent to Washington under arrest.

The London Owl says, the question of the Alabama's depredations has at last reached an unpleasant point, Great Britain having refused indemnity.

The Paris Moniteur confirms the revocation of the order limiting the stay of Federal ships in French waters.

Mayor Gunther has vetoed the resolution of the New York Common Councils, authorizing twenty-five thousand copies of the eulogy on President Lincoln to be printed.

A public meeting of sympathizers with Juarez and with the Liberals of Mexico in their efforts to sustain the Republic of Mexico, is called in San Francisco. Considerable feeling exists on the subject.

Dates from Newbern, N. C., to the 2d inst., say: The universal suffrage question excites great interest, the people being divided only as to the time when the negro should vote.

During the past week the Government Printing office, in Washington, has furnished the War Department with 150,000 muster-out rolls and discharges. The office has yet a large number to furnish.

The War Department has just issued an order directing the Quartermaster's Department to furnish all prisoners of war, and citizen prisoners, who have been or may be released from confinement by reason of taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, with transportation to their homes, or to the nearest points thereto which may be practicable to reach by the usual routes of water and railroad transportation.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued a circular directing that in the employment of mechanics and others in navy yards, at naval stations, or elsewhere in the service of the Navy Department, preference is to be given to such as have been honorably discharged from the navy and marine corps, and especially to those who have been wounded or disabled.

The President was waited upon yesterday by a delegation of Alabamians. The results of it have not yet been developed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship Pennsylvania, we have advices from Europe to the 24th ult. In view of the near dissolution of Parliament, Mr. D'Israeli, as the leader of the Conservatives in the House of Commons, has issued an address to his constituents announcing his intention to offer himself for re-election. His address is regarded as the manifesto of the Conservative party. He shows up the failure of the Palmerston administration, declares for the firm maintenance of the Constitution in Church and State, and is in favor of such an extension of the franchise as would embrace the best of every class, without falling into a democracy.

The Emperor of the French was to return to Paris, from Algeria, about the close of May. A remarkable speech was delivered by Prince Napoleon at the ceremony of uncovering the statue of Napoleon the First at Ajaccio, in the Island of Corsica. Several passages in the address were considered to be unfit to be published in the Government journals. The expurgated portions were a denunciation of an Austrian alliance; an eulogy of American Democracy and the American Constitution; a declaration in favor of suppressing the temporal authority of the Pope, and an allusion to the liberty of the Press, which was thought to convey a reflection on the Government journals. The ultra Liberal doctrines of the Prince are said to have made the Court very angry, but the Emperor took the affair coolly.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The following are extracts from an article in the Richmond Times:—"These elections have been held in strict accordance with the provisions of a constitution which disfranchises 'all who have voluntarily levied war against the United States, &c. &c.'"

"It is therefore a most astounding result that voters thus hedged in, pinned down, cornered and manacled by a most proscriptive organic law, should have elected to the Legislature conservative, liberal minded and intelligent Union men, in whose hands the interests of the State may be safely reposed, and who will do equal justice to all. And it is still more remarkable that 'The People's Ticket' should have routed, horse, foot and dragoons, certain self styled 'Union tickets,' which contained the names, we learn, of gentlemen infinitely more proscriptive, radical and uncompromising than those who have been elected but who are, we imagine, not one jot more loyal to the Union.

"No honest or sane man, however, will say that in Alexandria, Fairfax, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Secession and 'Disunion' triumphed at the late elections in a single instance. The charge which has been made to that effect in some of the Northern papers is utterly destitute of truth, for disunionism is dead and buried in Virginia, and there is not a faction, clique or politician who would dare to advocate disunion or secession in this desolated, devastated and war worn Commonwealth. No one has had better opportunities than Governor Peirpoint, since his arrival here, of ascertaining the utter falsity of the assertion that a single disunionist has been or will be elected to the next Legislature. No one was voted for who was suspected of disunion sentiments; but between the candidates there was a wide difference of opinion, no doubt as to the humane policy of conciliation and fair representation to those voters in this State who have been ostracised by the Alexandria Constitution. The defeated candidates, we infer, desired to perpetuate the disfranchisement of all those who aided the Confederacy, although they have been restored to all their civil rights by the amnesty proclamation of the President. The so called 'Union candidates' doubtless sought to continue the punishment of an offence which the Government has wisely and humanely forgiven.

"The significance of these elections cannot be disguised, concealed, or mistaken. It is not the mutilated corpse of Secession which has been galvanized to fright the nation. Proscription, Intolerance and Unforgiving Hate have been crushed by the people fighting the battles of a restored Union under the banner of meek eyed Mercy. The voice of a noble people echoes the wisdom of the foremost organ of the Republican party, which has declared 'that the work of reorganization in the Southern States cannot, without the assistance of the rest of the people, be accomplished by the so called Union party.' This the masses know and feel, and they have invited all who are now loyal to aid in a work which is rather beyond the capacity of the 'Loyal Leagues' of Portsmouth and Alexandria.

Now that peace and reconciliation have taken the place of carnage and sectional hate, the most intolerant of the Union Leaguers who felt the heavy hand of the people of Alexandria the other day, will soon regret that he ever deliberately advocated the disfranchisement of almost an entire people."

The N. Y. Tribune states that Mr. Conover, whose testimony concerning complicity in the assassination now made public, left Washington about a fortnight ago for Canada, and was to return in a few days, but has not been heard from since, though his presence in Washington is urgently demanded.

The number of vessels in commission on the Atlantic seaboard, of all descriptions, is ordered to be reduced from about six hundred to ninety. The West Gulf squadron is to be reduced to twenty, and the Mississippi squadron to fifteen vessels.